EDU Advocate

Vol. 1 Newsletter of the Ethiopian Democratic Union December 1975 No. 1

BF5071 ABV5050 Song News

Pam JQ3769 E5

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY HOOVER INSTITUTION LIBRARY

A Message from EDU

Terrorism — this is the rule of the Dergue.

A military clique with no legitimacy or public consent can rule in no other way.

"Ethiopian Socialism," a slogan meant to dress this terroristic rule in a respectable robe, is neither Ethiopian nor socialist. It is a simplistic device intended to hoodwink progressive Ethiopians and world public opinion.

But, as the resistance of patriotic and democratic Ethiopians intensifies, the repressive nature of the anti-democratic ruling clique becomes more manifest and even more brutal.

The Ethiopian Democratic Union (EDU) embodies these patriotic and democratic forces committed to the removal of the Dergue and the establishment of a democratic state in Ethiopia.

The Ethiopian Democratic Union is based on the fundamental conviction that the demise of feudal rule can only be replaced by a democratic reconstitution of the nation. No other political solution is possible, much less desirable. No other road can ensure the stability of the country or open the scope for her future political evolution and economic development.

However, today the Dergue, in its divisive policy of incipient fascism, has set itself on a collision course that dangerously threatens the political fabric of the country. Behind the superficial rhetoric of its propaganda, it is engaged in a ruthless and desperate effort to arrest the struggle for the democratic restructuring of Ethiopia.

In this struggle between the patriotic and democratic forces on the one hand, and the anti-democratic clique on the other, Ethiopia has entered into a critical stage which will determine her future well-being.

It is the task of all Ethiopians, whatever their political convictions, to offer their services to the fight for a democratic state in Ethiopia.

Chairman
Ethiopian Democratic Union

Leaders seized in army revolt

by COLIN LEGUM
Observer 7 Dec 75

Ethiopia's two top military leaders are reported to have been arrested after an army revolt against their leadership. They are Major Mengistu Haile Mariam and Major Atnafu Abate, respectively first and second vice-chairmen of the Dergue—the ruling military council.

Lt General Tafare Bante, chairman of the Dergue, but a much less important figure than his vice-chairmen, is said to have been associated with the coup, reportedly led by Captain Sesaye Habte, who represents the Air Force on the Dergue.

Leadership Crisis in junta

There have been reports for several weeks of a serious leadership crisis within the so-called provisional military government of Ethiopia.

The report reproduced here, from "The Observer" (London), December 7, appears to confirm these reports.

It is also known that since early November, the two vice-chairmen of the Dergue have disappeared from public view; their pictures no longer appeared in the Ethiopian press.

Reports from Addis Ababa also indicate that other members of the Dergue, apart from the two vice-chairmen have also been consigned to oblivion.

The indications are that the military junta which has brought Ethiopia to the verge of anarchy is now itself in the process of disintegrating.

Such disintegration would create a power vacuum with potentially disastrous consequences to the national fabric of Ethiopia. This prospect should alarm all Ethiopians and all friends of Ethiopia.

This being the situation, all Ethiopians should now join hands to create an alternative to the chaos which a disintegration of the Dergue would produce.

The new Ethiopian oppression

State of Emergency Decree

Ethiopia's 26 million people today languish under perhaps the most openly oppressive government in the world.

It is most tragically becoming clear that nowhere in the world, be it in Europe or the Americas, Asia or Africa, has any government assumed such sweeping and dictatorial powers as those decreed by the Ethiopian Dergue under the State of Emergency proclamation of September 30 1975.

Prompted by a wave of student and trade union disturbances, and the threat of a general strike, that proclamation made it illegal for Ethiopians:

to assemble or demonstrate without permission, or to assemble for any reason, except on public and religious holidays;
to stop work or stage a go-slow;
to resort to any kind of strike;
to prepare, write, keep or distribute unlawful pamphlets, placards or pictures;
to utter any unlawful words, in public, or in any other place;
to encourage, urge, threaten, issue orders, share their opinions, or force people to stop work;
to violate the curfew (midnight to dawn);
to disturb or violate the orders of security forces, or fail to cooperate with these forces in their duties;
to force others to do "unlawful acts";
to carry any kind of weapon, including explosives, bombs and blades outside their homes;
to be absent from work without satisfactory reason;
to disturb the public peace.

In enforcing the State of Emergency, the security forces were "given the right to take any action they think necessary," and "to use force if necessary." The security forces were also given the right to detain people without charge, and to search houses and detain property for an indefinite period, without a warrant.

The immediate result of the declaration was a wave of arrests in Addis Ababa of opponents of the regime, particularly students and trade unionists. According to the "Washington Post" correspondent in Addis Ababa, "the exact number of arrests remains unknown, but it is believed that at least several hundred opponents of the military government . . . .have been taken into custody by the army and police." The correspondent also reported that "the security forces have been breaking into homes, raiding bars and tracking down suspects in the streets," and that a number of people were said to have been killed during the crackdown. ("Addis Ababa Violence Ends; Regime Presses Crackdown," "International Herald Tribune", October 6 1975.) In a dispatch three days later, the Post correspondent put the number believed arrested under the state of emergency at 1,000 or more.

Bole airport massacre: 7 EAL staff die

The barbarous murder in cold blood of seven Ethiopian Airlines employees at Bole airport on September 25 has been followed by a bitter propaganda campaign by the Dergue against the airline's 3,000 employees.

In an Addis Ababa radio commentary (September 28) entitled "Who is a genuine proletarian?" the Dergue stated:

"Some people, while pretending to be revolutionaries, have repeatedly worked against the revolution and are still working to divide the unity of the country and to disrupt the revolution .. . . Some of these persons are employees of Ethiopian Airlines. These employees have been robbing the people of their rights and money . . . .Many of the airline employees get big pay and live a good life, which puts them in the category of the middle class, able to let extra houses. They have also been owners of plots of land and exploiters of the toiling farmer, collaborating with the feudal rule. Some of them have been giving their pay secretly to certain groups who are bent on disrupting the unity of the country."

Reports from Addis Ababa said the attack on the airlines employees was accompanied by the showing on television of film taken inside the houses of detained airlines staff. Purporting to show the "luxurious" life style enjoyed by the airline staff, the film's commentary asserted that "these people are now the real enemies of the people."

Labour 'reform' CELU abolished

A new labour decree published by the Ethiopian military junta on December 6 abolished the Confederation of Ethiopian Labour Unions (CELU) and replaced it with a new "All-Ethiopia Trade Union."

The new decree also bans strikes and lock-outs

in "essential service industries" but claims to protect trade unionists' rights to collective bargaining with their employers.

The proclamation, read on Addis Ababa radio, defined the minimum conditions of work—including pension rights—but did not declare a minimum wage.

The new law allows existing trade unions to function—provided they reorganize themselves and hold elections and fulfil the requirements specified by the new law.

The announcement said "area employment offices" would be set up and youths aged between 14 and 18 would be allowed to take up contract employment. A newly-created Labour Division of the High Court will be the final authority in labour disputes.

The new law stipulates that foreigners will be allowed to work in Ethiopia only when Ethiopians with the necessary qualifications are not available, or when particular skills are needed.

COMMENT

Ethiopia's Revolution

Worthy Goals; Tragic Realities

It is a revealing—if melancholy—exercise to look back over the goals initially sought when the movement for change first broke out in Ethiopia in early 1974, and to compare them with the present-day realities in "revolutionary" Ethiopia.

Below is a list of 12 demanded reforms issued by mutinous soldiers in the "leaflet war" of February-March 1974; alongside is a breakdown of the present realities, after more than a year of military rule.

1. GOAL: Land reform. REALITY: Confiscation of all land, no equitable distribution, no compensation.
2. GOAL: Labour law reform. REALITY: Emasculation, muzzling, and finally abolition of the Confederation of Ethiopian Labour Unions, and imprisonment of its duly-elected leaders. Enactment of a new labour decree, continuing the ban on strikes and lock-outs, and sanctioning child labour.
3. GOAL: Educational opportunity for all. REALITY: Senior secondary schools and colleges closed for more than a year; severe disruption in lower grades; nationalization of many private schools, but no elimination of school fees.
4. GOAL: Price controls. REALITY: Runaway inflation, total unavailability of essential goods, shortage of others.
5. GOAL: Constitutional reforms. REALITY: Constitution scrapped, blue-ribbon commission originally appointed to revise it, later disbanded after months of careful study; rule by military decree.
6. GOAL: Democratic elections. REALITY: Military dictatorship, rule by decree; parliament closed and discredited. Junta repeatedly promises to hand over power to civilians "when they are ready," but no sign of this.
7. GOAL: Political parties. REALITY: Junta repeatedly promises to establish a single political party, but makes no movement towards this.
8. GOAL: Free press. REALITY: Press, radio and television more directly under government control than ever before; given a free hand only in attacking former regime. Orders for editorial approaches come directly from Dergue. News staffs have been purged ideologically, and restrictions on foreign correspondents are more severe than ever; representatives of several western agencies (Reuter, AFP) expelled.
9. GOAL: Elimination of tribal differences. REALITY: Exacerbation of these differences, pitting one ethnic group against another, stirring up hatred among differing groups who have lived in harmony for centuries (e.g., Muslims driven out of Gojjam, Amharas out of Sidamo). Eritreans made particular target of suspicion, even to the extent of being detained in specially-prepared camps around Addis Ababa.
10. GOAL: Freeing country from external influence. REALITY: Ethiopia more in the grip of a Big Power struggle than ever before. Following ascendancy of Soviet Union and China in "socialist" Ethiopia, United States also stepped up its support of Dergue in order to try to maintain a "power balance" in East Africa and the Horn. Ethiopia's neutrality threatened by junta's opportunistic and desperate attempt to seek support from any quarter; Ethiopia now more open to foreign intrigue and exploitation than ever before.
11. GOAL: Settlement of Eritrea. REALITY: Exact opposite, namely, seriously worsening of

Goals/Realities

Eritrean situation, with outright warfare erupting there early in 1975. This is the greatest and most tragic of the Dergue's failures.

12. GOAL: Release of political detainees. REALITY: The prison population of Ethiopia has never been greater. Thousands of political prisoners are held, without charges placed against them and without the prospect of trial. The Dergue's prisoners include old men, old and young women and young children.

We feel this sad catalogue of failure and tragedy speaks for itself in portraying the true nature of the Dergue's rule in Ethiopia, and of its complete betrayal of the 1974 impetus for change.

Reported massacres in Ethiopia

There are persistent reports that the Ethiopian military regime—responding to a wave of provincial uprisings from one end of the country to the other—is inflicting wholesale slaughter on the civilian populations of many rural areas.

The reports speak of particularly fierce reprisals in rebellious areas of Gojjam province, such as Bichena, where 800 villagers have been massacred, not only by air force bombing but by the landing of armed paratroops. The people of Gojjam, like other northern peoples of Ethiopia, have fiercely resisted the Dergue's sweeping and ill-defined land nationalization measures.

There are also reports of stiff reprisals against the people of Menz, in northern Shoa province, where two rebellious brothers, Mesfin and Merid Birru, were—according to the Dergue— recently killed, after resisting the Dergue for more than a year.

Other reports speak of massacres in the south of Ethiopia, including the provinces of Sidamo and Arussi, and the indiscriminate slaughter of civilians in Eritrea.

A recent statement from the Dergue came as close as the military are ever likely to come to admitting the strength of the challenge to their rule being mounted by patriotic Ethiopians in many parts of the country.

Couched in the quasi-marxist rhetoric which the Dergue finds so irresistable, the statement—issued on November 7—said the Ethiopian "revolution" was facing a "country-wide counter-offensive" from "reactionaries."

A dispatch from Addis Ababa of the French news agency said the Dergue's statement made the astonishing claim that "up to now, the Ethiopian "socialist revolution" had been achieved with **little bloodshed."**

The statement said the time had come for the "oppressed masses" to draw a line between friend and foe, and it identified the principal enemies as "reactionaries"—the Dergue's convenient catch-all term for the vast—and growing—array of opponents of their dictatorial rule.

Attack on Assab Refinery

Guerrilla forces opposed to the Dergue continue to be active, particularly along the road linking the port of Assab with Addis Ababa.

In early November, guerrillas attacked a 120-vehicle convoy, travelling under army protection, as it made its way from the coast. Reports from Addis Ababa indicated that all 120 vehicles were destroyed in the attack, and all their drivers and members of the armed military escort were killed. The convoy was said to have included 60 petrol tankers, 40 heavy lorries loaded with food and other supplies, and 20 new buses from Eastern Europe destined for service in Addis Ababa.

The military junta made no announcement about the attack.

But the Dergue has reported (Addis Ababa radio, 28 and 29 November) a case of "attempted sabotage" of the oil refinery at Assab. According to the official statement, "an attempt by bandits to damage the Assab oil refinery early yesterday (November 28) morning has been foiled by security forces with only slight damage to the fuel storage tanks." The statement identified the perpetrators of the attack as "some blind and self-centred people who are trying to tear Eritrea away from Ethiopia," and called them "bandits poisoned by religious fanaticism." The statement also included an unusually-fierce attack on "certain known Arab countries" for supporting the Eritrean guerrillas.

Given the junta's usual reluctance to admit setbacks, and given the ferocity of the official response to the attack, it appears that the attack on the oil refinery was more serious than the statements admitted. One further indication of this was the later statement on Addis Ababa radio that specialists were en route to Assab to investigate the damage to the refinery, which the earlier statement had said was "only slight."

A recent arrival in London from Addis Ababa reported that the Dergue, for a few brief days, styled itself in the press as the Military Government, without the "Provisional" qualification. The papers later reverted to the old 'PMAC' usage, but one wonders if the waters of public opinion were being quietly tested for a full military takeover?

One of the most basic duties of government is to provide free education of children. There have always been unfortunate anomalies in Ethiopia's school system, but they seem to be getting more acute under the Dergue. In a recent proclamation nationalizing all private primary and junior secondary schools (except foreign or mission schools), the Dergue made this sad apologia: "Although education should have been provided free for all Ethiopians, the present state of the national economy is not strong enough to permit the fulfilment of this objective."

Ethiopia in the News

The New York Times

'Fear and Chaos' in Ethiopia

The New York Times recently (October 21, 1975) carried a front-page report by one of its senior correspondents, Henry Kamm, entitled "Ethiopia: Fear and Chaos Reign." The report said the Dergue "has bitterly disappointed the hopes of the politically conscious minority of this country of 27-million and has pushed them either into fearful opposition or into prison."

"While the fulfilment of the junta's radical but vague socialist aims remains largely a matter of the future," the report said, "repression, mass arrests and brutal civil warfare in many regions are the present reality."

The regime rules through "secrecy and fear," Mr Kamm reported from Addis Ababa. "Professionals, teachers, university-educated military officers, trade-union activists and students, who over the years prepared the ground for revolution against Haile Selassie's feudal regime, have become embittered by what they consider the authoritarian, simplistic and narrow-minded nature of the military regime and its refusal to admit civilians. Their disaffection, in turn, engendered further repression, which reached its climax in the proclamation of the state of emergency. It was followed by a wave of arrests, still continuing, that is striking at all potential opponents. These include labour leaders, the propertied classes, intellectuals and many members of the Eritrean community here.

"Such usually 'progressive' forces as labour unions, students and their teachers have joined the feudal aristocracy, expropriated landowners and nationalized businessmen among those neutralized by the nominally socialist regime. The Confederation of Ethiopian Labour Unions has become a dead letter with the successive arrests of its leaders and activists. Student politics has been emasculated by the radical expedient of closing, first for one year and then for a second, the universities and suspending the last two years of high school.

"Communist diplomats agree with their non-Communist colleagues that the regime appears to be introducing socialism by fiat and slogan, often devoid of content or planning. The blanket nationalization of land and the halting of higher education were cited as flagrant mistakes by one senior East European representative."

The Washington Post

Army Indiscipline

The Washington Post recently carried two articles detailing the extent of military indiscipline within the ruling armed forces of Ethiopia.

The stories referred to an incident in early October, when troops fired on the car of the United States military attache in Addis Ababa, Col. Joseph Connolly. The shooting occurred shortly after the declaration of a state of emergency in the capital, as security forces were trying to arrest a university professor, Dr Getachew Haile (who was gravely wounded).

As Col. Connolly, a black American, passed by in his clearly identifiable embassy car with diplomatic plates, the security forces opened fire on him, and he narrowly escaped injury.

Later, according to the **Washington Post**, "Col. Connolly was terrorized by undisciplined soldiers

Washington Post

for more than an hour and his life was repeatedly threatened at gunpoint." The paper said the soldiers accused the attache of being a spy, and rejected his repeated attempts to show his diplomatic credentials. Even a senior official of the Dergue, who eventually arrived on the scene, "behaved no better than the soldiers," the **Post** said. But Col. Connolly was eventually released, after being told he had been mistaken for an Ethiopian being sought by the security forces.

As the **Post** Addis Ababa correspondent put it: "The incident tends to confirm widespread reports of near anarchy inside the Ethiopian armed forces, where sergeants now feel free to give orders to colonels and generals and soldiers may or may not follow the commands of their superiors."

Africa 'Opposition and Martial Law'

The growth of opposition to military rule in Ethiopia was described in an article, "Ethiopia: Opposition and Martial Law," in the November issue of **Africa** magazine.

The article deals with the demands of students and trade unionists for civilian democratic rule. "In the aftermath of the celebrations of the anniversary of the overthrow of Emperor Haile Selassie, Ethiopia's provisional military administrative council met militant demands for the establishment of 'democratic freedoms' by declaring a state of emergency which put Addis Ababa and other recalcitrant areas under stringent martial law," the article said.

After discussing the challenge presented to the Dergue by opposition groups in the capital, the article says "the continuing stalemate in Eritrea is at least as threatening. Government troops control Asmara, Keren and Massawa, but forces loyal to the two secessionist movements, the Eritrean Liberation Front (ELF) and the Popular Liberation Forces (PLF) broadly operate in the countryside. They still appear sufficiently strong to be able to make almost nightly raids into Asmara."

The article went on to say that there is also now "militant opposition much closer to Addis Ababa."

"Forces loyal to a new group, the Ethiopian Democratic Union (EDU) are said to operate in Woldia, a town about 100 miles north of Addis Ababa on the key Addis Ababa-Asmara road. EDU's leading figures—including its chairman, the former Chief of Staff Lt. Gen. Iyassu Mengesha, the former governor-general of Tigre province, Ras Mengesha Seyoum, and a former divisional commander, Maj. Gen. Negga Tegegne — met recently at Kwara near Gondar in Begemdir to plan their strategy."

The article concludes that the appearance of EDU on the Ethiopian scene "tends to compound the problems of the 'PMAC' at a time when it needs most to show proof of political consolidation."

Empty rhetoric of the Dergue

The tone of the recent declarations of the Dergue clearly shows the increasing desperation with which the junta is trying to cling to power.

Whether issued in Amharic or English, the language of their proclamations has become devoid of any meaning. In the place of meaningful or truthful statements, the Ethiopian people are battered with a barrage of hollow rhetoric and sloganizing, often using textbook revolutionary terms ("proletariat," "petit bourgeoisie," "industrial labouring class") which have little or no relevance to Ethiopian realities.

Here are some choice examples from recent broadcasts of Addis Ababa radio. To help our readers make their way through the rhetorical maze, we have added our brief comments.

"The revolution, which was started by the broad masses many years ago, has achieved the socialist victory, which is being consolidated at present firmly and with determination."

September 28, 1975

(If the present chaotic situation in Ethiopia represents a "victory," what in heaven's name would constitute a defeat?)

"The broad masses include the toiling farmers, the workers in the factories who were exploited, the oppressed soldiers, and the unemployed."

"The goal of the revolution is to build a strong socialist Ethiopia. The aim of the provisional military government is also to achieve that goal. The soldiers will not go back to their barracks unless this goal is achieved."

September 28, 1975

("We will go back to barracks but not until. . ." is becoming a depressingly familiar refrain. . . .)

("Opponents of the revolution) know full well that the revolution is working to give the land to its lawful owner, the toiling farmer; however they confuse him by telling him that his land will be confiscated."

October 6, 1975

(We can understand the reasons for the confusion. As far as we know that's precisely what has happened: the land has been confiscated!)

"There is no force that will turn back the historic revolutionary history of Ethiopia by returning the production and distribution enterprises to the exploiters, and no force will rise up to take the extra houses which have been nationalized and which have been made available to the worker."

October 6, 1975

(The only comment appropriate here is that this is mere circuitous, meaningless rubbish!)

Ethiopians unite against violations of human rights

A group of concerned Ethiopians living abroad have formed the Council for Civil Liberties in Ethiopia (CCLE) with the aim of bringing to world attention the gross violations of Human Rights being perpetrated by the military regime in Ethiopia.

In a press release issued on August 23, 1975, the CCLE said its main aims were to struggle for justice and fundamental human rights in Ethiopia; to enable Ethiopians to be aware of their basic and inalienable rights; and to give publicity to the denial of civil liberties of the Ethiopian people.

"The establishment of a military dictatorship in Ethiopia," the statement said, "has held unforseen terror, harassment and suppression for the population. The Ethiopian people, unprotected by a constitution, have had imposed upon them a penal code which is tyrannical and contrary to all accepted ideas of justice."

The CCLE also sent a letter to international organizations and news media on September 11, to coincide with the Dergue's first anniversary in power.

In this letter, the CCLE drew attention to "the deaths by bombing of over 6,000 Ethiopians, to the 1,641 Ethiopians imprisoned without trial, and to the summary shooting of 638 other Ethiopians over the past months."

(Since the CCLE letter was sent, many more Ethiopians have been imprisoned or killed, particularly since the imposition of a State of Emergency at the end of September. Ethiopian sources now put the number of political prisoners at an estimated 5,000.)

In its circular letter, the CCLE asked the world community to:

"1. Prevent indiscriminate bombings. These have already cost thousands of lives;

"2. Insist on the presence of OAU and UN observers in Ethiopia, with observers allowed to move freely throughout the country;

"3. Insist on freedom of movement for the international press; foreign journalists (including Reuter, BBC, Agence France Presse correspondents and many others) have been deported;

"4. Intercede on behalf of all the prisoners:

(a) To investigate the 'special camps for erring students' in Meki (Arussi), 180 km south of Addis Ababa, and in Sebata (Shoa), 20 km southwest of Addis Ababa;

(b) To investigate allegations of persecution of ethnic groups of whom the regime is suspicious, namely the Eritreans, Menzies, Lastas and Afars;

(c) To investigate victimization of the families of those who have been imprisoned or executed, or whose members are suspected of opposing the regime;

(d) To visit all the prisoners to ascertain the conditions of their imprisonment.

"5. Demand that a member of the International Commission of Jurists be present at all trials or courts-martial."

The statement of the CCLE was addressed to all African heads of state, to the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations, the Arab League, the foreign ministers of the European Community, to the International Commission of Jurists, to International humanitarian organizations and to the world press.

Enclosed with it were three appendices: a list of 1,641 men, women and children detained by the Dergue between April 27, 1974 and Aug. 22, 1975; a list of 638 people executed by the military regime between September 3, 1974 and March 17, 1975; and a document, prepared with the assistance of the International Commission of Jurists, revealing the illegality of measures issued by the Dergue creating special courts-martial and a special penal code for the trial of political detainees.

The latter appendix pointed out that the revised penal code would make the prisoners retroactively liable for alleged "crimes" committed many years before. The ICJ document maintained that if the arguments in favour of such a retroactive penal code were accepted, then Article II (2) of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (and similar provisions in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and in most national constitutions) "would become meaningless."

In its letter, the Council for Civil Liberties in Ethiopia stated that "Ethiopians are an independent, freedom-loving people with a strong sense both of discipline and of justice. Our sense of both these qualities is outraged by the current situation."

"It is our conviction that 'disregard and contempt for human rights have resulted in barbarous acts which have outraged the conscience of mankind,'" the letter added. "We . . . urge all humanitarian organizations and those in authority in their respective governments to dedicate themselves to the cause of our people," it concluded.

STOP PRESS

As the EDU Advocate was going to press, it was reported from Addis Ababa that the Dergue has lifted the State of Emergency declared on September 30.

However, the reports indicated that the Emergency was lifted in name only, and that the severe measures included in the original proclamation (see page 2) remained in effect.

THE ETHIOPIAN DEMOCRATIC UNION

hopes you have found
something of interest
in this first issue of the

EDU Advocate

If you have friends who haven't seen it, please pass it on to them.
If you wish to subscribe to the newsletter, please use the form below.
Subscription proceeds will be used to cover the cost of printing, and to further the activities of the ETHIOPIAN DEMOCRATIC UNION

We welcome your comments, suggestions and contributions. Write to: The Editor,BM-ENDU, London WC1V 6XX England.

To: BM-ENDU
London WC1V 6XX
England

I enclose a cheque/postal order made out to: A/c No. 011-150-22, National Westminster Bank, in the amount of ☐ U.S. $12.00 ☐ £6.00 for one-year subscription to EDU Advocate.

Name .....

Address .....

.....

.....